

# MYCOLOGIA

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## PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF CUP-FUNGI—VII.<sup>1</sup> THE GENUS UNDERWOODIA

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(WITH PLATE 1)

The above genus was founded by Peck on three plants collected by J. T. Fischer at Kirkville, New York, July, 1889. As indicated by the author of the genus in connection with his original description, the three plants were split lengthwise and a half of each sent to him by Professor Underwood to whom the genus was dedicated. The other half of each plant was retained and eventually deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. A note by Underwood accompanying these specimens states, "The locality has been carefully searched every year from 1889 to 1895 with the above results." The results consisted of one specimen collected by Underwood in June, 1890, from which the accompanying photograph and drawings have been made; also fragments of a specimen collected by Underwood in June, 1893, making in all three collections of the species including the type.

On July 23, 1917, Mr. Stewart H. Burnham sent from Hudson Falls, New York, two small specimens of the species collected at Tripoli, New York, and determined by himself. This is the extent of our knowledge of the species so far as our own collections are concerned. While it is impossible to know how many

<sup>1</sup> An error occurred in the numbering of the last paper under this main title in MYCOLOGIA for March, 1917. It should have been numbered VI instead of V. The species illustrated was *Discina venosa*.

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times the species has been picked up, from the records and specimens seen it appears to be a very rare fungus and it is hoped that the publication of the illustration and description at this time may result in bringing to light other specimens which may have been collected in this or other states.

Peck in describing the plant states: "It is as if the stem of *Helvella crispa* should be deprived of its pileus and entirely covered with an adnate hymenium, thus becoming a stemless receptacle." Sections of the stem show it to be porous, the pores consisting of longitudinal cavities separated by partitions as indicated in the accompanying drawing.

Schroeter has placed this genus in the Rhizinaceae but as indicated by Underwood it belongs more properly with the Helvellaceae. While from its general form it would seem to be out of place among the cup-fungi, in a general way the Helvellaceae are included with this group in spite of their irregularity in form.

The genus appears to be well marked and stands as an excellent memorial to the man who has done so much to stimulate an interest in North American mycology.

UNDERWOODIA Peck, Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Mus. 43: 78. 1890

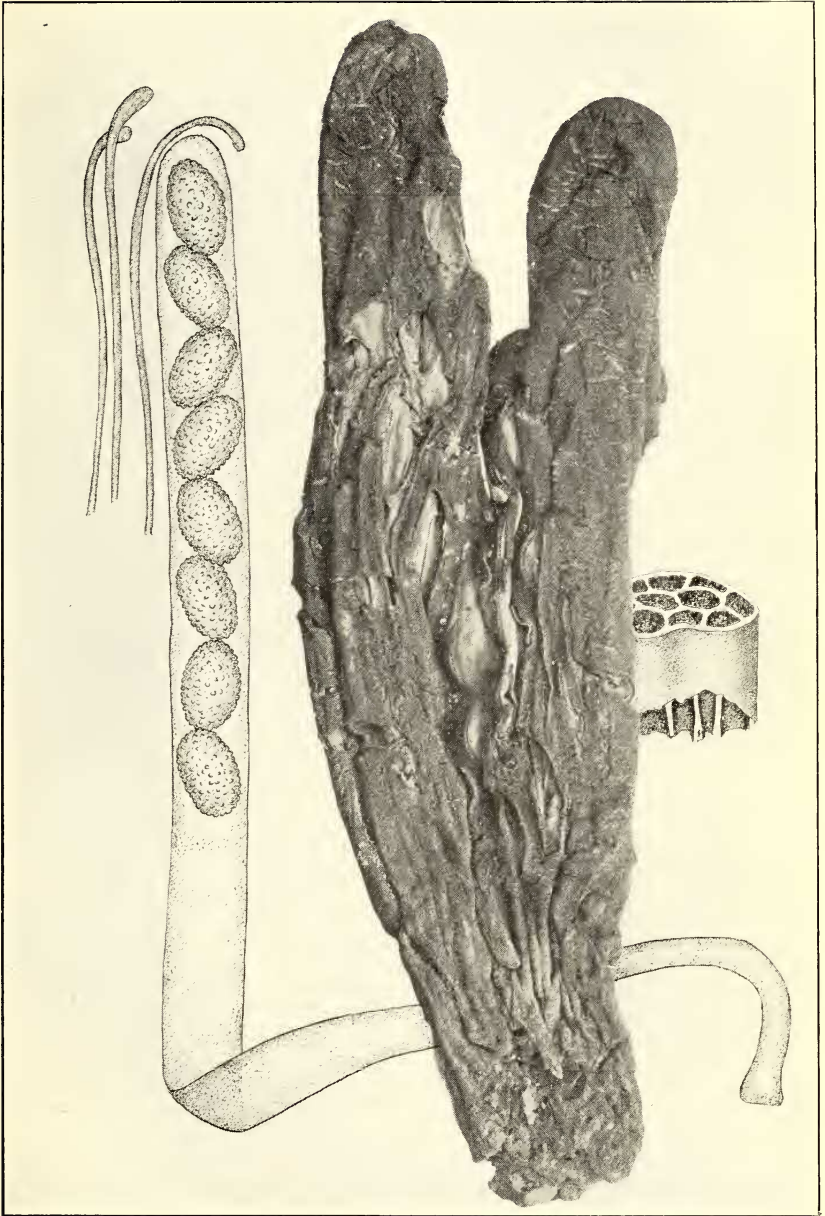
Pileus fleshy, more or less elongated or columnar, entirely covering the stem; hymenium covering the entire outer surface of the pileus, even or undulated; stem externally lacunose and internally containing several longitudinal cavities; asci cylindric above, 8-spored; paraphyses slender below, clavate above.

Type species, *Underwoodia columnaris* Peck.

UNDERWOODIA COLUMNARIS Peck, Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Mus.

43: 78. 1890

Pileus clavate, columnar or slightly tapering above, straight or curved and often horn-shaped, entirely overspreading the stem; at first light-colored, becoming brownish; the entire fruiting body appearing like the stem of a *Helvella* entirely overspread with the pileus, reaching a height of 10 cm. and a diameter of 2-3 cm.; asci reaching a length of 350  $\mu$  and a diameter of 20  $\mu$ , tapering below into a stem-like base with a rather abrupt enlargement at the extreme base; spores 1-seriate or occasionally slightly



UNDERWOODIA COLUMNARIS PECK